


Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamer
"VENUS,"
is despatched for the above ports at 4 P.M.
TODAY, the 21st instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1871.



THE
TREASURY BILLS.
OFFICE OF SPECIE, MEXICAN DOLLARS cur-

rent in the Colony, weighing 71.7, in ex-
change for Bills drawn at 30 days sight on The
Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treas-
ury, will be received by the Undersigned until
on the 28th instant.

Tenders to state the total amount re-
quired, and the amount for which each bill
should be drawn; but no bills will be drawn for
below £1,000.

Tenders to be in duplicate, in Sealed

e. Additions to the Department, in Beland
 e. Additions, addressed "Tender for Treasury Bills."
 C. K. OLEVE,
 Assistant Controller.
 e. Treasury Office, Queen's Road,
 Hongkong, 20th April, 1871. 16d 671
 FOR SALE.
 Willy Rickmers, "S. S. "Enterprise," S. S.
 "Eri-King," and other late arrivals.
 AMERICAN OAKUM.

TAR OIL.
 Clean POTS.
 Copper PUMPS.
 Rock Tin Soap TUREENS.
 Lamp BLACK.
 Four SIEVES.
 Patent BRADS, assorted sizes.
 Golden SYRUP, in Kegs and Bottles.
 Corn MEAL.
 SALT BAY.

... from STATION.
 ... cast POWDER...
 ... ODDA.
 ... melting LEATHER, from 2 inch. to 6 inch.
 ... Copper Lightning ROD, assorted sizes.
 ... bitumast BRUSHES, do.
 ... do Light GLASSES, best polished, do.
 ... Leather Suction HOSE, assorted sizes.
 ... India Rubber HOSE, assorted sizes.
 ... India Rubber TUBING, wired inside.

ned Sauce PANS and COVERS.
 to. Deep Stew POTS and COVERS, bow
 Handles.
 ry PANS, assorted sizes.
 ou KETTLES.
 nallow Stew PANS and COVERS.
 alvanized Spectacle CLEWS, HOOKS and
 Clip HOOKS.
 alvanized TRIMBLES, Heart shaped
 TRIMBLES

Patent Connecting LINKS, assorted sizes.
 Smith BELLOWS, from 36 inch. to 48 inch.
 House BELLOWS.
 Copper Boat NAILS, assorted sizes.
 Stubbs' Millwright's COMPASSES.
 All Cotton LAMPWICK.
 Brass SOLDER.
 Best WESTPHALIAN HAMS.
 Stebig's BEEF EXTRACT.

At L. FRIEDEL & Co.
No. 672 Hongkong, 21st April, 1871.
S. S. DON.
NOTICE is hereby given to all parties in-
terested, that the Salvage operations on
Cargo of the above steamer have now
ended.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents for Lloyd's,
No. 1, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LOST.
NOTE of one of the Boinbay Banks, C 69
No. 79,329 for Ra. 100. Payment has
not stopped at the Banks. Anyone in whose
possession it may be found after this date will
be prosecuted. Apply to JAMES DICKIE, aty.
at the
No. 823. Hongkong 19th April 1871.

NOTICE.

UNDER authority of The Managing Directors, Mr. ALEXANDER MACIVER will act as the Company's Superintendent, at this port on the present date, until further notice.

W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.

& O. S. N. Co.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1871. — [t 484
 NOTICE.
 D. COLLINS, Dental Surgeon, having
 returned from Manila, will remain one
 month at Hongkong, previous to visiting Amoy
 & Foochow.
 567 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.
 GEORGE GLASSE,
 FOUR YEARS MANAGER TO

NSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY
LONDON, AND 28, PLACE
VENDOME, PARIS,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS
SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
1896 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1897.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the French ship
Nedor, from Saigon, are hereby requested
to communicate with the Undersigned, as the
said vessel has arrived to-day, and will be ready

discharge cargo to-morrow, the 21st inst.
FREDERIC DEGENAR,
 Agent
 # 673, Hongkong, 20th April, 1871.

CONSIGNEES of
 GE. No. 114, 1 box Percussion Caps, ex
 O'Gault from London, shipped by Messrs.
 Collett, Pierce & Co., and consigned to M.
 Messrs. are requested to take immediate ad-

consignments, are requested to send in duplicate copy
of the bill, otherwise they will be sold on account of
concerned.

G. OVERBECK:
w 66S Hongkong, 20th April, 1871.

THE BRITISH STEAMER CHEOPS, FROM
LONDON via SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading for cargo, before time, at the office of

Large remaining in Store after the 25th inst.,
I am subject to Rent.
Shippers of optional Cargo are requested
to give early intimation, as to the intended
destination of their Goods.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,

W. 649. Hongkong, 17th April, 1871.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship *Clymene*
from London, are requested to take im-
mediate delivery of the
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
to be landed and stored at Consignee's risk
and expense.

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & Co.
W. 646 Hongkong, 15th April, 1871.

CONSIGNEES of
F (in square) 27 Packages Camphor,
B 42
Hwang-Tung, from Amoy, are hereby notified
that the same has been landed at their risk.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
F 621 Hongkong, 11th April, 1871.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

OLYPHANT & Co.

1871. 6/7 Hongkong, 5th April, 1871.

NOW READY.
BOUND VOLUMES OF THE TRADE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1870. Price \$10.
 Apply at the Daily Press Office,
 Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, APRIL 21st, 1871.

It is at last possible for the public to form an opinion with regard to the Tientsin Massacre upon information whose reliability cannot be questioned. The present mail brings out the Blue Book containing the full particulars of all matters connected with that dreadful event, and setting forth Mr. Wade's views upon the subject. It is of course impossible to do more than give the most important dispatches at length; but as the public are especially interested in having full information upon two or three main points, we lose no time in placing before them such of the dispatches as show the drift which Mr. Wade's thoughts and judgment took as the events progressed. His first dispatch of importance in respect to this point is that of August 1st, which is extracted elsewhere. Written at a time when it was possible to obtain something like definite information as to the facts, and embodying an epitome of the main circumstances, differing little from what has already become familiar to the public from various non-official sources, this document may be considered to form the key-note of Mr. Wade's exposition of the affair, and will be of great value in enabling the public to form an idea of the direction which the action of the British Representative is likely to take. As it is to be expected, the views set forth are of a very broad and masterly nature, while it cannot be denied that the present Blue Book gives grounds for forming a very different idea as to the action taken by Mr. Wade, than that which the defective information on the subject had before enabled the public to form, and bears out the view some time ago expressed in this paper, that sufficient allowance did not appear to be made for the difficult position in which Mr. Wade was placed in consequence of the weak attitude assumed by the Home Government, whose views he was bound to sustain, and of the impossibility of even hinting at active measures, while it was known to him that the naval forces in the China Seas were far too small to meet the exigencies which would arise were an attitude of declared hostility taken up.

It will be seen that Mr. Wade concludes that the probability was that the mob was composed of different classes, some believing in the rumours about kidnapping; others urged on by hatred to foreigners; others looking merely for plunder. In this view he is probably correct, and he is careful to indicate the real point upon which the whole controversy is significantly turning in his words: "But the movement had been for some days preparing." If such was the case, could it be supposed that there was not some common motive power which brought these various classes together, besides the rumours which were in circulation, which it is hardly necessary to point out, would only affect that portion of the mob who believed in the kidnapping?

Upon the point of the complicity of the officials, Mr. Wade is noticeably guarded; and the fact that his opinion was formed with so much caution, must only add the greater weight to it. On the 8th July, writing upon the first information he could procure concerning the matter, he expressed an opinion which clearly shows the local officials at Tientsin having actively fostered the disturbances. "I feel bound," he says, "to combat the impression which is that of many foreigners that this discontent was merely the work of the authorities or of the influential classes." On the 1st August, as above noticed, he gives a significant hint that the fact that the massacre had been some days preparing calls for explanation; and he there further states that "if the extortion of confessions and the like offences bore upon the local officials he does not expect that they will ever leave the board of punishments except to die." He also states: "The prefect and magistrate, the authorities, who should have controlled the mob, did nothing so far as he could ascertain, to that end." On the 12th October, Mr. Wade writes a remarkable dispatch, which is extracted at length. He there says that he has information from a very good authority, and "from the position of his informant, he is certain that Curlew How knew what was going to happen two days before hand," and "if Curlew How was so well informed it is vain to suppose that the Central Government was left in ignorance."

Here, then, we may safely say we find the most important point connected with the Tientsin Massacre established upon the authority of Mr. Wade in the precise way in which, upon information coming from what we deemed a thoroughly reliable source, combined with the strong circumstantial evidence which came out in various quarters from the first have held to be the truth connected with it. Our argument was briefly that Curlew How knew of the Massacre long before it occurred, and that seeing that Tientsin was only eighty miles from the Capital, it was impossible not to believe that the Central Authorities were also aware of the plot. That this view of the subject was not at first taken by the Foreign Representative is easily understood, when we bear in mind the effect which his officials would be certain to take in such a case, to mislead them; and the extent to which they would at first depend upon the Chinese officials and persons influenced by them for information. As the true details came out, we find the opinion entertained at the capital on the subject changing, until at last Mr. Wade, who at first regarded the matter in the light merely of a mob riot, pronouncing in a totally different opinion. He at first went directly in antagonism to the opinion of Mr. H. N. Lay, H.B.M. Consul at Tientsin, who stated in his dispatch of the 28th June that "there was little doubt in his mind that the Chinese Authorities could have prevented the massacre had they wished"; and that his opinion was that "this trouble was the result of the general hatred to foreigners, and in this case principally to the French," and that, as evidenced by the Foo's proclamation,

the local authorities assisted the ill-felling. It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Wade, although he did not at first endorse this view, subsequently admitted the state of affairs to be substantially what Mr. Lay had represented them, and that Edmund Gravelle acknowledges the indebtedness of the Government to Mr. Lay for his fact and energy. It cannot be doubted now that very high credit is due to that gentleman for what he has done; and it may be hoped that the services he has rendered will be properly rewarded. In fearlessly expressing his conviction as to the seriousness of the affair, he would have been fully aware that he would incur the risk of censure for going against the now traditional policy of the Home Government to do all that is possible to shut out difficulties. But his energy and attention to the means of calling proper attention to the seriousness of the state of affairs, and thereby in all probability averting further difficulties.

It is impossible in the space of one article to touch on all the points, in this important batch of documents, which call for comment, but it is not to be noticed that Mr. Wade expresses his opinion, in one of his dispatches, that though he deprecates the idea of "Conciliarism," he is distinctly of opinion that a display of force in the form of sufficient vessels, and even occasional landing and parading of troops is essential to our security in China. It will be seen, however, that in the most important points connected with the massacre, Mr. Wade, though at first inclined to a different view, has finally fully coincided with the opinions so widely entertained upon the subject. The memorandum of his representations to the Prince of Kwang concerning the manner in which the Chinese Government has evaded their treaty obligations will meet with general approval, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Home Government will act upon the sound views which it sets forth, and insist upon good faith being preserved for the future.

Since the above remarks were penned, the telegraphic advice concerning the debate in the House of Lords on the China question came to hand. It would appear from them that Earl Granville does not lay so much stress upon Mr. Wade's later dispatches as they deserve, and is still inclined to lean towards the policy of allowing the Chinese to continue in their evasion of their treaty obligations. It is possible, however, that the telegraphic outline does not fully represent what fell from the Foreign Secretary, as it is almost impossible to believe he can have ignored the information in the hands of the Government, to the extent which is made to appear to be the case.

Mr. C. Dillon, formerly Vice-Consul for France in Shanghai, and for some time Acting Consul in Hongkong, has been appointed Consul at Tientsin.

We learn that the steamer *Belgian*, with a portion of the Chinese submarine fleet, sailed on Monday next, and that the steamers *Zanigra* and *Minia*, with the other portion, had passed the bar at Tientsin on the 19th inst.

According to a telegram in the *Canton Observer*, it appears that Mr. Pope Hennessey, Governor of Liaunow, who it was some time thought would succeed Sir Richard Macdonald in Hongkong, has been appointed to the post of Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The following paragraphs, with references to the telegraph between Singapore and Hongkong, appear in the *Straits Times* of the 12th inst.

Mr. Charles Hoeking, jun., proceeds by next mail to Singapore, on behalf of the engineers (Messrs. Clarke and Forde) to the China Maritime Telegraph Company, to superintend the laying of the cable to the Straits Settlements. It is possible, however, that as Sir Richard is to return to Hongkong, Mr. Pope Hennessey will be appointed to succeed him.

In consequence of the favourable reports of the tranquil condition of the China ports, received in the recent telegrams from Mr. Wade to the Foreign Office, we understand that orders have been forwarded from the Admiralty to the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the China station, to despatch the detachment of *Murine*, which sailed on board the *June*, some months ago, to the coast of China, to the point which was at Hongkong—London and China Express.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE BAIL.

The April Sessions were opened yesterday by Mr. Bail, sitting for the Chief Justice. Mr. Hayler appeared to prosecute, in the room of Mr. Hayler, the prisoner, who was charged with the murder of a Chinese man, who was charged with the murder of a Chinese man, who was charged with the murder of a Chinese man.

GOVERNMENT ROBERTS.

Mr. Hayler was charged with feloniously breaking and entering the goods of Kan-Ayng and others, trading under the style of Kan-Ayng, and stealing therefrom 20 mules and 20 bags on the 25th March, 1871. He was also charged with receiving the above, knowing them to be stolen goods.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE J. BURNELL, Esq.

AS AN INTERVIEW.

Tip Aing, an undertaker, was discharged, having been called upon on the 19th inst. to give account concerning the death of a Chinese man, who was charged with the murder of a Chinese man, who was charged with the murder of a Chinese man.

THE MORRIS CASE.

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merchandise, and now a broker. She heard some one call out to him from the street. "If you want to make some money you had better come with me." It was a woman's voice, and she had seen the prisoner in the goal every day.

The woman, assuming to know him, told her of three inmates in the goal, who were not prisoners, but were there for some other reason. She said that they were not prisoners, but were there for some other reason. She said that they were not prisoners, but were there for some other reason.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS ON THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

The following are the most interesting of the series of documents published in the Blue Book, to which allusion is made elsewhere.

MR. WADE TO THE EARL OF CLARENCE.

(Received September 10.)

My Lord—By the Russian mail of the 10th June I had the honour to receive your Lordship's report of the attack upon the French Settlement at Tientsin, and the fearful massacre of the Chinese and French subjects. I have delayed writing up to the last moment in hopes that I might be enabled to supply something like a complete history of this terrible outbreak; but this is not yet in my power. I have arranged the despatches and memoranda enclosed in something like chronological order, and I have added an Analytical Table of their contents, which may be of some assistance in the study of this mass of documents.

The most important of these, in my opinion, is the letter of the French Consul at Tientsin, dated the 20th of June, which is certainly the most important document of the kind. It is dated the 20th of June, and is certainly the most important document of the kind. It is dated the 20th of June, and is certainly the most important document of the kind.

On the 20th, Mr. Lay expresses his surprise at Mr. Fontanier's inaction, and it is not until the 21st that he writes to the British Consul at Tientsin, Mr. Hayler, for the latter had not even mentioned what was doing in his letter. Mr. Hayler, however, had heard of the massacre, and he had been told by the British Consul at Tientsin, Mr. Hayler, for the latter had not even mentioned what was doing in his letter.

I feel bound to combat the impression, which is that of many foreigners, that this discontent was merely the work of the authorities or of the influential classes. On the 1st August, as above noticed, he gives a significant hint that the fact that the massacre had been some days preparing calls for explanation; and he there further states that "if the extortion of confessions and the like offences bore upon the local officials he does not expect that they will ever leave the board of punishments except to die."

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As the true details came out, we find the opinion entertained at the capital on the subject changing, until at last Mr. Wade, who at first regarded the matter in the light merely of a mob riot, pronouncing in a totally different opinion. He at first went directly in antagonism to the opinion of Mr. H. N. Lay, H.B.M. Consul at Tientsin, who stated in his dispatch of the 28th June that "there was little doubt in his mind that the Chinese Authorities could have prevented the massacre had they wished"; and that his opinion was that "this trouble was the result of the general hatred to foreigners, and in this case principally to the French," and that, as evidenced by the Foo's proclamation,

the local authorities assisted the ill-felling. It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Wade, although he did not at first endorse this view, subsequently admitted the state of affairs to be substantially what Mr. Lay had represented them, and that Edmund Gravelle acknowledges the indebtedness of the Government to Mr. Lay for his fact and energy.

that the people had turned to action by seeing Mr. Fontanier fire upon one of his officials, it is simply untrue.

The mob who did not, I can have no doubt, but these were the three sections of the mob who believed in the kidnapping and the connection of the British establishments with the crime. Some were moved by general hatred of the foreigners, and some by a love of plunder and the hope of plunder.

The charge on which they are now committed is simply that of murder, and it is not until the 21st that he writes to the British Consul at Tientsin, Mr. Hayler, for the latter had not even mentioned what was doing in his letter.

There is another person of high official rank, though of no local responsibility, who is accused of having taken a very prominent part in the massacre. This is Mr. Hayler, formerly a rebel. For his services against his country, he was given the title of Cheong Kwan, Commander-in-Chief of a provincial army. It is stated that he was adopted as a son by Wang Kwan, under whom he was probably serving, but this is not true. He was never adopted as a son, and his career has never been other than disgraceful, and he has been at once the shame and the terror of the Government.

There seems no doubt that this was not at Tientsin during the disturbance of the 21st, and as little that he acted as a leader therein. He had been here, if our information is correct, since the beginning of June, and I understand from Mr. de Rochechouart that he can be traced from Nanking to Cheong Kwan, and thence North. The statement of Mr. Stanley, an American missionary, whose note on the subject is enclosed in my despatch of this date, however, generally bears out the view that he was not at Tientsin during the massacre.

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that the new Tientsin was a very competent officer; that the Tientsin would also write to the Military Governor of Manchuria.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Ellora*, Capt. Hector, from Bombay 30th March, (Galle 6th April) 1871, and the *Singapore*, Capt. Hector, from the Straits Settlements, arrived yesterday morning. She brings the following telegrams, which, though of earlier date than some already to hand, have not yet been published in Hongkong.

From the Straits Times.
 London, 10th April. (Afternoon.)
 The levy in Paris has been extended to married men. Nothing further of importance.
 It is stated that the Germans have agreed to a postponement of the first payment of the indemnity. The Queen of Sweden is dead.
 Cambridge has won the University Boat race. (From *Zander's* *Magazin* in the *Canton Observer*.)
 London, 23rd March.
 Prince Bismarck has been named (ante) Prussia.
 The Boy of Tunis has signed a treaty with Italy.

From the Straits Times.
 London, 23rd March.
 The election of the House of Commons has been postponed. The House of Commons has been postponed. The House of Commons has been postponed.
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